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This book throws much light upon the present socio-political situation. While the author is somewhat given to repetition, the argument represents a careful study of the subject under discussion. The whole work breathes a spirit of healthy optimism, and the view presented tends to bring home to the reader a sense of moral obligation in the work of social and political regeneration. Mr. Croly has produced a book which should find favor with the American public.

The Mining Advance into the Inland Empire. By WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, History Series, III, No. 2.) Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1914. 8vo, pp. 256. \$0.40.

This is a careful study of the beginnings of the mining industry in Idaho, Montana, eastern Washington, and Oregon, and the southern interior of British Columbia during the years 1855-70. Mr. Trimble records the history of the movement and describes the economic and social institutions and laws that grouped around the industry.

A survey and history of the advance is followed by a discussion of its economic aspects. Of particular interest to us is the description of the replacement of the wasteful methods of placer mining by quartz mining. The production of these mines for the seven years 1861-67 equaled \$151,463,000 of gold—40 per cent of the total yield of the United States in that period. The opening up of these territories was the cause of great growth in transportation. It is curious that the growth was monopolistic, and that this growth is paralleled by the expansion of the mining industry itself which tended to the corporate monopolistic form.

In his discussion of the social aspects the author has caught the spirit of the times. The glimpses into the towns show us the mixture of nationalities, and of every kind of man, the log huts full of outfits and paraphernalia, the saloons and gambling-rooms and theaters, with the churches and schools much in the minority. But best of all we see the miner himself, law-abiding in the main, virile, and enterprising.

A comparison of the government and law of the settlement in the United States and that in British Columbia shows a great difference. In British Columbia, the governor appointed by the home government held the executive power. In the territories representative government followed the establishment of the territories of Idaho and Montana, within which we find the organization peculiar to mining camps—the miner's judge to settle disputes, the vigilance committee to punish wrongdoers.

In British Columbia crime was promptly dealt with; in the territories lynchings often occurred. "We see on the one hand government concentrated largely in hands of an efficient executive who made laws and organized administration on summary methods, on the other representative government under hampering conditions, working tardily and painfully toward order and meeting

local or occasional reinforcement. . . . The American system developed the country more swiftly, the British the more safely."

Mr. Trimble's bibliography is well arranged and shows a thorough examination of the material, though a lack of an index is felt. The book is an interesting study of one of the most picturesque phases of our economic history.

Care and Education of Crippled Children in the United States. By EDITH REEVES. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1914. 8vo, pp. xi+252. \$2.00.

There is, perhaps, no field of charitable work in which the advance has been so rapid as in the care and education of crippled children. This study, done under the supervision of Dr. Hastings Hart, the director of the department of child-helping of the Russell Sage Foundation, is intended to serve as a handbook for the use of those interested in the care of crippled children. In the hope that it will be available for those actually intending to organize and carry on such work, statistics as to original costs and maintenance are thoroughly compiled.

The book concerns itself particularly with thirty-seven institutions personally investigated by the author. In these an intensive study was made of the surgical care, physical corrective work, dietetic supervision, nursing, education, and handwork and vocational training of the children. Miss Reeves points out that much of the progress is the result of the devotion and unselfishness of the orthopedic surgeons who give their time and strength to this cause with unflagging interest.

In regard to education she found that though many of the children are unable, through weakness, to study for long periods, the utmost care is taken to provide them with educational advantages adapted to their special needs. Handwork and vocational training are the most recent developments in connection with the care of crippled children. Many of the institutions have a wide variety of vocations for which they train their cripples. In almost all of them it is agreed that the needle trades—plain sewing, embroidery, and perhaps millinery—suit the girls best. No one occupation is so universal for the boys, though manual training and gardening are taught to the greatest extent. Those who have money to educate themselves have an easy problem, but they are rare.

The dedication to "the brave little people" shows how impressed Miss Reeves was with the courageous children who face life so handicapped. This brave spirit marks, not only the children, but the assistants, the doctors, and even the donors. "To witness a game of baseball in which every player wears a brace or carries a crutch and to see the life and enthusiasm which animate the game is a revelation."